當代文獻

澄清美蘇局勢 杜魯門發表聲明

No Policy Change In U. S. Statement To Soviet, Truman Says

The statement of U.S. policy with regard to the Soviet Union, as made in Moscow on May 4 by Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith, represented "no new departure in American policy" but was simply "a reiteration of the American position," President Truman said today.

杜魯門總統今日宣稱：史密斯大使於五月四日在莫斯科所作有關蘇聯之美國政策聲明，並非代表美國政策有若的變更，而係確重申美國之立場。

The President, in commenting on the U.S. statement, made public by Moscow Radio early today along with reply by the Soviet Union, also reasserted that "the United States has no hostile or aggressive designs whatsoever" toward Russia.

杜魯門總統對今晨由莫斯科廣播公佈之美國聲明，以及蘇聯之答覆，發表見解。渠再度聲明美國對於蘇聯並無仇視或侵略意圖。

Smith's interview with Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslay M. Molotov, at which the statement was made, was obtained "to set forth as clearly as could be expressed the policies and purposes of the United States with regard to the Soviet Union, and thus avoid any misunderstanding in view of the character of the current propaganda statements," Mr. Truman said.

杜魯門總統謂：史密斯與蘇聯外長莫洛托夫會談時所作之聲明，旨在就美國對蘇聯之政策與目的，儘量加以明白之說明，藉以避免由於流行宣傳方面所引起之任何誤會。

(In Berlin on a vacation trip, Smith expressed surprise that the Soviets had disclosed the statement and Molotov's reply. He said they had represented a private diplomatic exchange of views).

史密斯在假期旅行中道經柏林，渠對蘇聯宣布渠所作聲明以及莫洛托夫之答覆對渠驚明一事，深表驚訝，渠謂此等文件係屬外交上之私人交換意見。

Following the disclosure by Moscow Radio, the State Department here made public the text of Smith's original statement, as well as a second one he made on May 9, refuting some points made by Molotov in his response to the original statement. Molotov's response to Smith's original statement also was made available by the Department.

在莫斯科電台作此項宣傳之後，國務院即在此間公布史密斯原來聲明之全文以及渠於五月九日所作之第二個聲明，其中對莫洛托夫在答覆原聲明中所列舉之若干點，加以駁斥，國務院並將莫洛托夫所作答覆，亦予發表。

Smith's statement had said that "the present state of U.S.-Soviet relations is a source of grievous disappointment to the American people and to the U.S. Government. As far as we are concerned, it represents a painful and undesired alternative toward which we have been driven, step by step, by the pressure of Soviet and world Communist policy." But, he said, the United States still hopes to achieve "a decent and reasonable relationship between our two countries," and he added that "as far as the United States is concerned, the door is always wide open for full discussion and the composing of our differences."

史密斯之聲明曾稱：目前美蘇關係之情況，乃係美國人民及其政府痛苦失望之源源，就吾人而言，此種情況代表一種痛苦與並非所願之途徑而吾人之所以出此，係因爲蘇聯與世界共產主義政策之壓力逐步驅向此 途徑之故。惟渠又稱：美國仍望在貴兩國間建立一中正合理之關係。渠稱：就美國而論，吾人永遠大開門戶以資充分討論及折衷吾人之歧見。

Molotov's reply was critical of U.S. aid to the European recovery program and defended Soviet relations with the Eastern European countries, but it also said the USSR welcomed the U.S. statement indicating a desire to improve relations.

莫洛托夫之答覆，抨擊美國對於歐洲復興方案之援助，並辯護蘇聯與東歐國家之關係，惟亦說明蘇聯歡迎美國表示有意見改善關係之聲明。

"The Soviet Government views in a positive manner the desires of the U.S. Government to improve these relations," Molotov said, "and grees to the suggestion to begin an examination and settlement of differences existing between us."

莫洛托夫稱：蘇聯政府認爲美國改善關係之希望係屬積極者，並贊同美國之建議以開始對吾人之間之歧見進行調查與處置。

This reply led to early deductions that a special conference between U.S. and Soviet representatives might be forthcoming, but responsible Government spokesmen here do not regard the Russian reply as containing anything sufficiently specific to warrant a conferenco. If the Soviets come forward with a specific proposal, it was stated, the United States would be more than glad to enter into a discussion.

此項答覆引起初步之推論，即美蘇兩國代表間之特別會議可能即將實現，惟此間負責之政府發言人，並不認爲蘇聯之覆文中包含任何足以保證會議之事略，據稱：假如蘇聯提出一項確切之建議，則美國將不勝欣慰而參與討論。

Examples of specific matters on which discussions might be held, it was suggested here, include ERP, trade agreements, difficulties in Berlin, the Austrian treaty, and other points of friction.

此間提議或將舉行討論之特別問題，包括歐洲復興計劃貿易協定，柏林之困難，對奧條約及其他摩擦點。

Government officials indicated that the next move was up to the Soviet Government.

政府官員表示，此一步行動有待於蘇聯政府。

(To Be Continued 未完)

馬歇爾堅決反對 修改聯合國憲章

Marshall Favors Stronger UN Within Charter Terms

Any effort to strengthen the United Nations should be directed to making better use of the UN Charter provisions and to the creation of economic and political conditions which will permit the organization to function as originally contemplated, Secretary of State Marshall said today.

國務卿馬歇爾本日稱，任何加強聯合國之努力，應以更善於利用聯合國憲章之規定爲對象，並造成各種經濟與政治情形，務使聯合國獲夢能照原定計劃進行。

He declared that it would be inadvisable at this time for the United States to seek any basic revisions in the Charter because such a move might increase, rather than lessen, the tension between the Soviet Union and the Western democracies.

渠稱，美國若在此時要求修正憲章，實爲不智，因此一動議，非但不能緩和，而且將增加蘇聯與西方民主國家間之緊張狀態。

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Marshall pointed out that the United Nations "was specifically designed to preserve the peace and not to make the peace." An attempt to revise the Charter to eliminate the major power veto on matters of enforcement, he cautioned, might result in dissolution of the United Nations and, with it, the major agency through which rapprochement with the Soviet Union might be attained.

馬歇爾在衆院外交委員作証，指出聯合國之目的爲保持和平，而非製造和平。渠警告謂倘除大國之否決權而修訂憲章之企圖，結果或將促使聯合國之解體，因而使對蘇聯之主要媒介論，消失。

The U.S. chief representative at the United Nations, Warreh R. Austin, also appeared before the committee and, like Marshall, advised against any Congressional action which might lead to a break-up of the United Nations as now constituted.

聯合國美首席代表奧斯汀亦出席作証，並亦如馬歇爾勸國會勿採取足使聯合國分裂之行動。

In a prepared statement, Marshall told the committee that U.S. efforts have been directed to creation of the equilbrium needed for the functioning of the United Nations as contemplated at the San Francisco conference He said the first necessary step "was to ensure the freedom and independence of the members" and to bolster the determination of democratic peoples to resist totalitarian threats. In response to this need, the United States is participating in the European recovery program, the Secretary noted.

馬歇爾與奧斯汀均指出美國一向遵循增強現行聯合國機構之積極政策，彼兩人後指出：美國曾建議修改憲章，藉使其不適用於和平解決爭端以及准許新會員國加入聯合國。美國按照此一主張所提出之建議，計包括三十九類之決議，業於三月十日在聯合國宣布，此項建議已提交聯合國臨時委員會。

During the question period, Marshall was asked whether his remarks should be interpreted to mean that it would be inadvisable at this time to call an international conference for revision of the UN Charter. The Secretary said that was the correct interpretation.

在發問時間中，有以渠所申述之見解，是否表示此時召開國際會議以修改聯合國憲章係屬不可取者，向馬歇爾詢問者。馬歇爾稱：此一解釋誰爲正確。

(To Be Continued 未完)

死刑執行在希臘

五月十二日以前已執行者一，三二〇人，法院判決者不在內

Executions In Greece

Athens, May 15. (Reuter)—It was officially announced tonight that 1,320 Greeks have been executed out of 1,767 sentenced to death up to May 12.

路透社雅典五月十五日電：據今日晚官方發表聲明稱，截至五月十二日止，被判死刑之一，七六七人中，已有一，三二〇人執行矣。

These figures are for sentences passed by military court only, and do not include Greeks sentenced to death by civil courts for crimes committed during the December, 1944, rebellion and under foreign occupation.

上述數字僅係由軍事法庭判處者，並不包括普通法院於一九四四年十二月動亂時期及外國佔領時期所作罪犯判決者在內。

M. Ailianos, Greek Minister of Information, said 78 had been executed between May 1, when M. Ladas, Minister of Justice, was assassinated, and May 12.

希拉宣傳部長愛里諾斯稱五月一日至十二日司法部長拉達斯被刺期間執行死刑者爲七十八人。

中國也擁護言論自由

倫敦中國新聞局主任講演稱

Chinese Support Western View of Free Press

London, (LF)—The similarity of Chinese purpose with that of the anti-totalitarian nations of the west in relation to personal right of expression was emphasised today by Dr. Yui Ming director of the London office of the Chinese Government information department. He was lecturing at the China Institute under the auspices of the British Universities China Committee and the China Society. His subject was "the Chinese viewpoint on freedom of information, the address being mainly devoted to the proceedingings of the recent international conference held at Geneva. Dr. Yui attended as member of the Chinese delegation.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）駐倫敦中國政府新聞局主任俞明博士（譯音）在中國研究所講演時，着重言論自由之個人自由發言權利，中國所抱宗旨，和西方反極權國家所抱者接近。此次講演是由英國大學中國委員會和中國協會所主持。講題是：「中國對於開自由的看法」。內容側重於最近日內瓦國際新聞會議的經過，俞博士曾以中國代表的資格參加會議。

Some circles had considered that the conference had been a failure but Dr. Yui considered that it was very much otherwise. It had shown that there was a wide desire to get away from the veto and had spot-lighted points which each nation supported.

雖然若干人士，認爲日內瓦會議遂有成就，但俞博士則以爲完全相反：經會議異可以看出，大家都想取消否決權，而會議更提出了各國都支持的意見多項。

英西成立貿易協定

協定範圍適用於所有英鎊國家

Trade Between Spain And Sterling Area

London, May 15, (Reuter)—British and Spanish delegations have reached aggreement on proposals to be submitted to their Governments on trade between Spain and the sterling area for the next year, the Treasury announced last night.

路透社倫敦五月十五日電：英財政部昨晚宣佈稱，英國與西班牙代表團關於下年度西班牙與英鎊國家間之貿易問題，已獲得協議，此等貿易問題，兩代表團將各向其本國政府提呈。

Spain has agreed to increase grants of import licences for British goods and it is proposed that Britain shall send her coal, machinery, chemicals, electrical goods and other products.

於會談時，西班牙同意增發進口許可証以便利英貨之輸入西國，同時提議英國須向西國提出煤，機器，化學，電器及其他貨物。

The proposals provide for Spanish exports to Britain of potash, pyrite, iron ore, olive oil, fruit and other foodstuffs.

該協議規定西班牙應向英國輸出之物品：炭酸鉀，硫化鐵，鐵砂，橄欖油，果物及其他食品。

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熱南大戰迫近 共匪揚言必取承德

傅范總副司令發告熱河軍民書 謂將不惜任何代價保持熱遼走廊

CHINESE WAR SITUATION

Shanghai, May 17. (Reuter)—The Chinese Communists openly announced the intention of capturing Jehol's provincial capital of Chengteh, and thus sealing up the Government corridor to Manchuria, as the Red armies battled their way to within 10 miles of the city yesterday, according to pro-Government war despatches.

路透社上海五月十七日電：據接近政府方面前線消息稱，昨日共匪已宣至距承德僅十英里之處，被等目揚言目的在奪取承德，以封閉國軍駐紮東北之走廊。

The Communist High Command is reported to consider to realization of this objective as absolutely necessary to the complete success of the forthcoming Manchurian offensive.

據消息稱，共匪高級指揮方面，認爲實現彼等此一目的，爲彼等方行將開來之東北攻勢中，取得完全勝利所絕對必要。

General Fu Tso-yi, the North China Commander-in-Chief, and General Fan Hanchieh, Deputy C-in-C Manchuria, issued a special message yeaterday assuring the people and the military in Jehol of their determination to keep the corridor open at all costs and promising to rush ground and air reinforcements to crush the Red offensive, while General Shih Chiyu, Garrison Commander of Chengteh, made a proclamation that he would defend the city to the last.

華北剿匪總司令傅作義將軍及東北剿總副司令范漢傑將軍昨日特發此勗衆告熱河軍民書，確保熱遼走廊，並允許急派陸空援軍，粉碎匪軍攻勢，同時熱河守軍司令石覺將軍則宣稱誓決心堅守承德到底。

Amid the thunder of heavy guns, the non-combatants began evacuating Chengteh, crowding the torry convoys moving towards the southwest where the Great Wall Pass of Kupeikow is situated. Government troops on Saturday repulsed several Communist attacks.

承德非作戰人員，於砲聲砲聲中，已開始撤退，自承德至古北口車運車運輪絡繹，人衆擁擠，古北口國軍於上星期六曾擊退匪軍多次進犯。

The majority of the evacuees are said to be women and children.

撤退人員之大部均爲婦孺。

Further east, violent fighting is reported to be raging along a 40 mile sector of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, between the Great Wall city of Shanhaikuan and Suichung.

更東，據報傳稱北寧路榆關至綏中間沿線四十里戰事極烈。

Government reinforcements are racing to the area from both the north and south to crush the Reds who are said to have already destroyed numerous bridges and burned down several minor stations.

國軍增援部隊正由南北兩方向急進中，據稱擁護匪軍已破壞大橋梁多座，若干小車站焚毀。

In Honan province, while also see-saw battle continued along the Peiping-Hankow railway between Chengchow and Sinyang, the Communist columns in the south-western part of the province are reported to have crossed into Hupeh and to be attacking the suburbs of Laohokow, and the adjoining city of Kwanghua.

豫省方面，平漢路鄭州與信陽間正進行拉鋸戰，豫西南匪軍據稱已竄入鄂北，剿正攻擊老河口四郊及其隣近城市光化縣城。

Shanghai, May 15. (Reuter)—Chinese Communist troops, reinforced by a steady stream of fresh forces from the Manchurian border, made considerable headway today in their three-day old drive in southern Jehol, with one Red column nearing the northern outskirts of Chengteh, the provincial capital, according to the latest pro-Government war despatches.

路透社上海五月十五日電：據接近政府方面最後消息稱，蘇魯等不斷湧入熱河，經過三日以來之進犯，今日在熱南方面，已逼得長足進展，其中一縱隊，已竄至承德北郊附近。

At the same time, fighting has flared up on both sides of the Great Wall near the well-known Kupeikow Pass, through which the railway linking Chengteh and Peiping runs.

與此同時，古北口附近長城內外兩側事已起，古北口爲長城關隘，恰在平路要點。

As heavy Communist reinforcements continue to pour into the battle area from the Jehol - Manchurian border along, the Chengteh-Chinchow railway, Chinese reports state General Lin Piao, Red C-in-C, Manchuria, has moved his headquarters to Chaoyang, 125 miles north-east of Chengteh in order to personally direct the operations.

中國消息稱，匪首林彪於匪軍不斷經承德路由熱遼邊湧入作戰地帶之際，已將其司令部移至朝陽，承德東北一一五英里）以便親自指揮該處匪軍作戰。

To counter this Red move, the Nationalist Command is reported to be contemplating despatching either General Fu Tso-yi, North China C-in-C, or General Fan Han-chieh, Commander of the Mechanised Army responsible for the safety of the. Manchurian corridor, to south Jehol.

據稱國軍高級指揮當局，爲應付匪軍此一行動，刻正考慮調華北剿匪總司令傅作義將軍或負責保衛遼西走廊之國軍機械化部隊司令范漢傑將軍前往熱河南部。

The military spokesman of General Fu Tso-yi's headquarters in Peiping was today quoted as saying the Red objective in the Jehol offensive was not only to cripple the Peiping - Chengteh - Chinchow railway, but to realise their "long dreant of plan" of establishing a corridor linking North Shensi with Manchuria.

據傅作義將軍北平剿匪總部發言人曾談稱匪軍此次熱河攻勢，不僅在破壞遼平承熱承錦兩路交通，且妄圖實現彼等「好久以來即已夢想之計劃」即建立陝北至東北走廊。

He expressed confidence, however, that the Red attempt would be frustrated, as large Government forces would soon go into action.

然渠表示信心稱，由於大量國軍即將採取行動，故匪軍此次企圖必歸失敗無疑。

Train service between the Great Wall city of Shanhaikuan and Chinchow has been suspended following outbreak of fighting at several points along this 100 mile stretch of the Peiping-Mukden railway, pro-Government reports said, adding that hitherto, only small Red forces are taking part in the attacks.

接近政府方面報導稱，榆關與錦州間列車於戰事爆發後已停駛，沿北寧路關外段榆關至錦州間約百英里之若干地點均有接觸，消息並稱截止目前爲止，竄犯各地匪軍，爲數極少云。

美國承認猶太新國後

現又考慮解除中東軍火禁令

U.S. Embargo On Shipment Of Arms May Be Lifted

Washington, May 16. (Reuter) — President Truman of studying the possibility is lifting the American embargo on shipment of arms and munitions to the Middle East, including the new Jewish State of Israel, an authoritative White House source has disclosed.

路透社華盛頓五月十六日電：白宮某權威方面透露，杜魯門總統來正研究關於美船載運軍火前往中東及新成立之以色列猶太國等地之解禁問題。

He is also considering the exchange of diplomatic representatives with the new nation — a move which would change America's present de facto recognition of Israel into formal full scale diplomatic recognition.

杜氏並在考慮與新猶太國交換外交使節問題…此行動將使美國由目前之承認既成事實政策改爲完全正式之承認。

State Department sources indicated yesterday there would be no immediate action to lift the U.S. embargo on shipment of arms to Palestine.

國務院消息方面，昨日表示美船載運軍火前往巴力斯坦之解禁問題不擬立即見諸行動。

It was pointed out that the present ban includes arms shipments to all Middle Eastern countries and not only to the Palestine Jews.

據指稱：目前關於此項船運之禁止，不僅限於巴力斯坦猶太一國，且擴及所有近東各國在內。

Lifting of the embargo in favour of the new State of Israel alone would be tantamount to direct intervention.

僅官成對新立國之猶太人以色列國解除軍火禁止即等於直接干涉。

In the wake of President Truman's surprise announcement of the recognition of the State of Israel, a joint Congressional Zionist drive to get the embargo lifted developed here yesterday.

在杜魯門總統突然宣佈承認猶太國之前夕，國會猶太主籌者聯合要求解除軍火禁召中東之運動，昨日已於此間展開。

Two Democratic Senators issued a statement calling for the end of the ban "so the new Jewish State co protect itself against the onslaught of well-armed Arabs.

兩名民主黨參議員曾發表聲明，要求終止此次禁令，以便使此一新成立之猶太國有力對抗武裝優越之阿拉伯人攻擊。」

Meanwhile, although detailed editorial comment was lacking, Truman's action seemed to have won general support in other political quarters and to have received the blessing of Republican Party foreign policy authorities.

同時，關於此事報紙雖尚無社評論述其經過，然杜魯門此一行動，似曾獲得另一政治團體之一般支持，且受到共和黨外交政策當局之贊美。

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican Chairmun of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called Truman's decision "a logical and proper step."

參院外委會共和黨主席范登堡氏稱杜魯門總統此項決定爲：「合理而正當之步驟。」

"If the present course of the United States is followed by other Governments, I am unable to believe that the parties in controversy cannot be successfully summoned to the bar of the United Nations in behalf of an urgent truce."

范氏稱：「如美國目前所採步驟，他國所追隨，余似無法相信爭執之兩方，竟不可以因緊急休戰之故而應召至聯合國，求得和解。」

Some diplomatic authorities tended to differ radically from Vandenberg. They feared the unheralded American action would, in fact, exaggerate Arab feelings and make a bitter conflict more probable.

然若干外交權威人士之意見，似與范氏所持者大相逕庭，彼等甚懼美國此種突然而無前例之行動，將愈加刺激阿拉伯人之情感而使愈加激烈之衝突更近於可能。

猶太人與阿拉伯的收獲

路透記者評論阿猶衝突

Diplomatic Success For Jews---Military Success For Arabs

Loudon, May 16. Reuter)—A diplomatic success for the Jews and a military success for the Arabs marked the start of the struggle for the Holy Land on the first day after the termination of British mandate for Palestine, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. Israel's first diplomatic success—its de facto recognition by the United States—is substantial. If, as seems probable, this is followed by recognition by the Soviet Union and the states of eastern Europe, and possibly also by certain of the British Commonwealth countries, the greatest world Powers will be committed the belief that the state of Israel is destined to survive its initial conflict with the Arab world.

路透社倫敦五月十六日電：路透社外交記者著文稱，猶太人之外交勝利與阿拉伯人之軍事勝利，可爲英國結束巴力斯坦委任統治後第一日，伺察雙方戰爭再起之標幟，以色列國之首次外交勝利（即美國之承認）已是事實，如此後更獲得蘇聯及東歐各國甚至英國某一部份之承認（此事極有可能）則世界兩大強國將相信以色列國乃注定必與阿拉伯國家視艦其最初衝突之火焰者

A British Foreign Office spokesman said in London yesterday that. "in view of the confused situation in Palestine, no consideration has been given to the question of recognising the Jewish State."

英國外交某發言人昨於倫敦談稱「鑒於巴力斯坦情形之混亂，英國對承認猶太國與否問題，未加考慮。

He added that the British Government had not been consulted by the United States before recognition was accorded from Washington.

渠又稱美政府於承認猶太國前並未與英國諮商。

華萊士要求美國對阿人施壓力

阻止阿拉伯軍事行動

U.S. Pressure to Halt Arab Aggression Suggested

Los Angeles, May 17, (Reuter)—Mr. Henry Wallace told a Press Conference that the United States should bring immediate pressure to bear to halt aggression against the new nation of Israel. The Third Party Presidential candidate said the State Department should ask American oil companies to cease payments to the Princes of the Arab oil nations until their troops stopped moving.

路透社洛杉磯五月十七日電：華萊士今於記者招待會稱美國應立刻採取辦法，施行壓力於阿拉伯，藉以阻止其侵略以色列國，華氏又稱，國務院應要求美國石油公司，停止配撥石油予阿拉伯，直至彼等之軍隊停止一切軍事行動時爲止。

青年課室
YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES
混句之分解 (續)

II. THE ADJECTIVE-CLAUSE 形容詞節

The relative pronoun, provided it would be in the Objective case, and provided its sense is Restrictive, and not Continuative, is often left out.

關係代名詞可以省去，除非其用於賓位，其意義爲限制的而非接續的。

The food he needed (= which or that he needed) was not procured without a great deal of trouble.

彼所需要之食物，須用許多勞苦而後能得之。

III. THE ADVERB-CLAUSE 副詞節

An adverb-clause does the work of an adverb to some verb, adjective, or adverb in some other clause.

副詞節對於他節中之動詞，形容詞，或副詞作動詞之功用。

An adverb-clause can be introduced by any of the **subordinative** conjunctions, excepting the conjunction "that", when it is used in the sense of **apposition.**

副詞若用於同位意味，可以用從位接續詞，只不能用 "that" 引導之。

Principal Clause 主要節	Adverb Clause 副詞節	Subord Conjune. 從位接續詞
He will succeed, 彼將成功	because he works hard, 因彼努力工作	Cause. (原因)
He worked so hard, 彼工作如此之勤	that he was quite tired. 以至彼甚疲倦	Effect. (結果)
He took medicine, 彼服藥	that he might get well. 以求病癒	Purpose. (目的)
I will do this, 我決爲此	if I am allowed. 若允許我	Condition. (假設)
He is honest, 彼爲人誠實	although he is poor. 雖彼貧窮	Contract. (對照)
He likes you more, 彼之愛汝	than (he likes) me. 勝於愛我	Comparison. (比較)
Men will reap, 人將收穫	as they sow. 如彼所播之種	Extent or Manner. (範圍或方法)
The sun will rise, 日將升	so long as the world lasts. 直至世界末日	Tims. (指時)

(To Be Continued 未完)

歐洲復興計劃
=美國務院報告全文：=
THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM
(續)

Current Developments Report by U.S. Dept. of State

The summary of the Harriman report said: "... aid from this country should not be conditioned on the methods used to reach these goals (production and monetary goals), so long as they are consistent with basic democratic principles. Continued adherence to such principles is an essential condition to continued aid but this condition should not require adherence to any form of economic organization or the abandonment of plans adopted in and carried out in a free and democratic way. While this Committee firmly believes that the American system of free enterprise is the best method of obtaining high productivity, it does not believe that any foreign aid program should be used as a means of requiring other countries to adopt it. The imposition of any such conditions would constitute an unwarranted interference with the internal affairs of friendly nations."

哈里曼報告的結論說：「……彼我國援助若干，不應該以必須用什麼方法來達成此等目標（生產和貨幣方面的目標）爲條件，但要這些方法是和基本的民主原則相符合罷可以了。不能恪守此等原則，爲是不爲獲得援助的必要條件，但是這種條件不應該要求別國採取任何形式的經濟機構或者放棄根據自由民主方式而採取和實行的計劃。本委員會一方面堅信美國的自由企業制度是獲得高度生產的最好方法，但是它並不認爲任何對外援助計劃應該被用做要求別國也採取這種制度的一種手段。把這一類的條件硬加到別國頭上去，將造成對友好國家的內政作不應該的干涉。」

（九、歐洲復興計劃對於世界其他部份究將發生什麼影響？復興是不是一個世界性的問題？

9. What effect will the European Recovery Program have on the rest of the world? Isn't recovery a world wide problem?

Secretary of State Marshall on November 10 pointed out that the economic effects of the European recovery program will extend far beyond the boundaries of the sixteen countries involved. In addition, he stated that Congress would be requested to extend economic assistance to China.

馬歇爾國務卿於十一月十日指出歐洲復興計劃的經濟影響，將遠遠超越有關十六國的疆界。此外，他又說，他將要求國會以經濟援助給予中國。

The European recovery program, the Secretary said, is in one important sense a world recovery program. "The delay in European recovery has created serious problems for many countries which normally supply the European market with raw materials and other commodities. Where Europe's trade with the rest of the world would normally

(Continued on Page 3)

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叫賣販聽者！
Seller Beware

As usual, I had succeeded to the door-to-door salesman and bought something I didn't want. Needing to cool off, I stepped out on the porch and saw that the salesman had not tarried long with my neighbor. I marched over to ask how she had got rid of him.

"It's a family secret," she replied, "but I'll tell you. I always have something to sell him. After a salesman has gone through his spiel I say: 'That's fine. Now I, too, have something to sell. Please be looking at my water-color sketches on that wall while I get some more out to show you. I know you will want to take one to your wife.' This completely flabbergasts him and he can't wait to escape. My sisters use the same system--one has hand-made aprons and the other dahlia roots. Why don't you join our clique?"

「這是一個住戶的秘訣，」她回答道，「不過我可以告訴你這是怎末一回事，我常常預備點東西賣給他！（賣東西的人）在兜售的人吧完了他賣貨的廣告詞以後，我就對他說：「那很好，我亦有點東西要賣，請你先看一看那邊牆上我的那幅水彩畫，我再進去拿一點別的東西出來給你看，我知道你一定願意給你的太太買一件！」我這一篇話可說是完全出乎他意料之外，他隨便沒法跳脫我的手，我趕緊也用一條手工做的圍裙，那一個夢她又有天竺牡丹根要賣，你爲什麼不亦加入我們黨裏來呢？」

和平常一樣，我又向那個挨門挨戶兜售的小販屈服而買了一些我自己並不打算買的東西，這一天因爲太熱，我跑到門洞那裡去納涼，看見那兜售的小販，並沒有在我鄰家那裡逗留好久就走了，於是我便走

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美駐滬總領事卡寶德論美國對日政策
CABOT DISCUSSES AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD JAPAN

（郭其慧譯）

Second, we can permanently pauperize Japan. We can disarm Japan, destroy all industries which might contribute to a war potential and supply to Japan the essential commodities to bridge the gap between what Japan could then produce and what would be necessary to keep her people alive. I must say to you bluntly that the American taxpayer will not accept any such solution. Among the many grievous burdens we are carrying, we are today contributing several hundred millions of dollars a year to bridge the gap between Japanese production and essential consumption, and we are not willing to continue such a situation indefinitely. I know of no other nation which is able to bridge that gap, let alone willing to do so. We doubt, moreover, that the Japanese people could be forced to accept a condition of permanent pauperism. We must, therefore, rule this alternative out.

第二個辦法是使日本永遠窮困，我們可以解除日本的武裝，摧毀一切可以增加日本作戰力量的工業，供給日本主要物品，以彌補日本今後所能生產及維持日本人生活間所缺乏的物品。我可以直截地告訴諸位，美國人民絕不會接受上述任何一種辦法的。在我們美國人所担負的許多沉重的重担之中，我們還担負着每年給日本幾億美元，去彌補日本生產和主要消費之間的不足，這個担子，我們實不願永遠這樣承担下去的，我不知道此外還有那個國家能夠担負這個担子，更不用說願意與否了，再說我們亦很懷疑，我們是否能夠強迫日本人民接受永遠困窮的生活，因此這個辦法也不能成立。

The third alternative is to rehabilitate Japanese economy to the point that Japan becomes self-sustaining. That, quite simply, is what we are seeking to do today. It is a thankless task and unpleasant decisions must be made. Experience has shown that Japan cannot be as largely deindustrialized as we had originally thought and still be self-sustaining—indeed, that it is difficult to make her self-sustaining at all. When we see the difficulties which victorious and once wealthy Britain faces in re-establishing her economy, it should be easy for us to appreciate the magnitude of the task which faces a defeated and devastated Japan — her cities destroyed, her industrial plant largely ruined or worn out, three-quarters of her merchant shipping sunk, her ill-gotten overseas empire gone, her foreign investments confiscated, credit lacking raw materials exhausted, and every passing year a million extra mouths to feed.

第三個辦法是恢復日本經濟，對她足以自給自足爲止，這一點簡直就是我們今天所要的，這確實是一項難作的不討好的辦法，經驗告訴我們解除日本工業生產力，絕不能如馬人最初所想規模之大，而同時又能使其自給自足，實際若以此規模造行，結果是難使日本自給自足，常我看到勝利而且一度富有的英國，在重建她的經濟時所遭遇的困難情形，我們即不難想像在敵帝中失敗且遭重大破壞的日本所面臨的工作，是何等艱難，因爲他的城市是被損壞了他的工廠大部份被摧毀或陳舊了，它的商船隊有四分之三被擊沉了，它用不名譽的手段搶得的帝國失掉了，它國外的投資被沒收了，而且有原料缺乏，原料枯竭，每年却又增多了一百萬人口，必須養育。

Let me first point out that there isn't pointilla of truth in the stories that we are now

歐洲復興計劃
The European Recovery Program

(Continued from Page 2)

have been balanced by an equivalent exchange of goods and services, the low level of European production and the limited availability of exports has drastically reduced such payment possibilities. Furthermore, the habitual triangular trade patterns have almost disappeared, whereby Europe met its deficit for goods obtained from the Western Hemisphere by means of balances obtained from other parts of the world. Similar patterns of triangular trade used to provide certain other countries in the Western Hemisphere with balances from Europe which were used to purchase goods in the American market. With the breakdown of these trade patterns, supply countries, to a substantial degree, have had to accept non-convertible currency or extend credit in order to sell in the European market. Neither of these procedures has given them dollars with which to purchase in the American market. The net result has been that trade continued around the world in large part on the basis of American grants or credits which made dollars available to other countries to meet their import requirements. The diminishing supply of dollars is restricting trade everywhere.

國務卿說，歐洲復興計劃，在最重要的一種意義上講，是一個世界復興計劃。「歐洲復興的延遲，對於許多往常以原料與其他商品供給歐洲市場的國家，形成了嚴重的問題。歐洲和世界其他部份的貿易，例應由等量的貨物與服務交換加以平衡，可是歐洲生產的低落以及輸出品的有限，使這種價值的可能性大爲減低。此外，已往很普通的三角貿易關係幾乎已經消失了，原來以前歐洲從西半球獲得貨物所造成的差額，可以用從世界其他部份的餘額加以抵償的，現在已無此可能。類似的三角貿易關係以前曾使西半球若干其他國家在歐洲獲有貿易餘額，後者可被用以向美國市場購貨物。此等貿易形式破壞之後，供應國家爲了向歐洲市場出售貨物，大部份或能接受不可轉換的通貨或者賒行信用放款。這種辦法都不能給予它們美元，以向美國市場購買貨物。結果，世界大部份的貿易，都靠美國的贈與或信用放欵來維持，這樣可以使其他國家獲得美元來應付它們輸入上的需要。美元供應的日益減少，使世界各地的貿易大受限制。

"The European recovery program will be quickly reflected in other countries, if the important element of flexibility in purchasing is provided. To the extent the supplies for Europe are procured from non-participating countries for dollars, the trade position of these countries with the United States will be improved. In this way we feel that the problems of the other Western Hemisphere countries can be met through a combination of the European recovery program purchases and normal Export-Import Bank transactions.

「貿易上的伸縮性是一種重要因素，假如這種因素獲得了，歐洲復興計劃將不其他國家中迅速發生反應。假如不能加國家能以供應品輸往歐洲而獲得美元，那麼這些國家對美國的貿易關係將見改善。這樣，我們覺得西半球其他國家的許多問題，可以經由因歐洲復興計劃而造成的貨款以及進出口銀行的正常交易而獲得解決。

(To Be Continued 未完)

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農株業 德 均械一 急辦千 應及百 貨全百歐
前 三 二十 號

恒興銀號
優待兒童存欵辦法
一次存入一百萬元中期滿可得一千萬元
總經理 常鑄九
號址 天津第一區北平前外廊房頭條中間路北
總行 上海 分行 天津 重慶 西安 昆明 貴陽 蘭州 寧夏 重慶大同銀行儲蓄部
平行 址前門大街二十九號
電話七局 二六二七 二六五二 二六五四

大同銀行北平分行
辦理一切商業銀行
存欵放欵滙兌等業務

各種存欵利息提高
請向 電話三局：一三五〇 五六九〇〇
榮長厚銀號面商
前外廊房二條九十號

同裕銀號
TUNG YU BANK
經營商業銀行
一切業務
地址：第一區赤峯道六十九號
電話：三局二三五五 三四〇
69 Chihfeng Road, Tientsin
Tel. 3,2355, 3402

聚德銀號
存欵 利息優厚
放欵 手續簡便
電話一局：二三五〇 一三七〇
一區錦州道四號 一七〇一

北平裕豐銀號
經營存款放欵匯兌
利息優厚手續簡便
北平鄭房二條五十二號
電話三局：〇五六三〇 二四九〇號

東興銀號
存款 利息優厚
放欵 手續便利
匯兌 穩妥迅速 取費低廉
天津羅斯福路北安道五一八，三四八一
電話二局五四一

天津和豐裕銀號
辦理商業銀行一切業務
存欵 利息優厚
放欵 手續便利
匯兌 穩妥迅速 取費低廉
地址第一區遼寧路忠厚里
電話三局 二三〇四 二二一
六五七二 三四八五

建生銀號
辦理商業銀行一切業務
存款 利息優厚
放款 手續便利
滙兌 穩妥迅速 取費低廉
地址：第一區長春道四條里四號
電話二局：四二三四 四二三五

鴻慶裕銀號
辦理 小額存款
迎歡 通知存款
北平前門外珠寶市 電話三局：五六五五三四五二 五〇〇八九
地址：北平前門外珠寶市
電話三局：五六五五三四五二 五〇〇八九
小額存款 通知存款 金額十萬元 利息二分 特別加息 特別優惠 二開戶十二號 二十號 二十號 二十